

## **Historic, Archive Document**

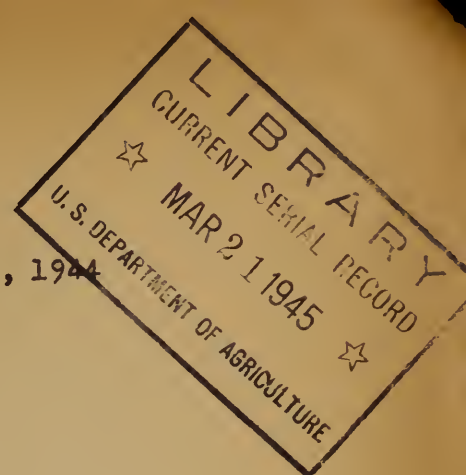
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION  
150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York

December 1, 1944



TO: Farm Program Directors

FROM: Donald G. Lerch

SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

This is the fourth of our weekly series giving you information on "Feed Supplies" in the Northeast Region and throughout the region. I believe that you'll find this week's report of particular interest to your listeners.

"FEED SUPPLIES"

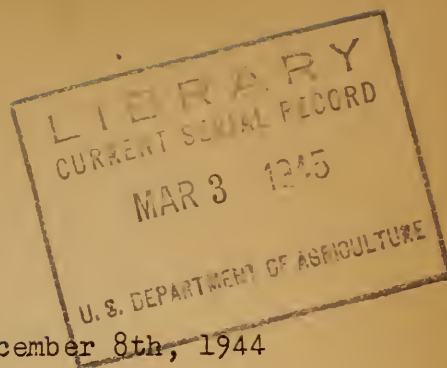
Today we're going to make some comparisons of the prices of commercial feedstuffs. These prices have been gathered for many years by the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. The basis of the comparisons are the values of the different commercial feedstuffs in the ten-year period from 1933 to 1943. Whether those values are exactly correct may be questioned by some feeders, but this much can be said for them...they are the relative values which farmers put on different feeds. If farmers thought one commercial feed was worth more than another they would pay more for it. On the other hand, if they thought one feed worth less than another they would buy that other feed only when they could get it at a lower price. We might call these prices that were established in the open market, consumer-preference prices. It is with these consumer-preference prices that we are going to compare present-day commercial feedstuff prices. We will rank them according to how cheap they are. In the oil-meals, linseed meal is only 35 percent above the ten-year average. Soybean is 60 percent...cottonseed meal 72 percent...and peanut meal 89 percent. In the by-products of manufacturing distillers', dried grains are only 38 percent above the ten year average...brewers' dried grains are 57 percent...gluten grains come next for they are 64 percent above the ten-year consumer preference average and hominy feed is the highest, being 93 percent above. In the meals that usually go into poultry rations, fishmeal is 75 percent above the ten-year average and alfalfa meal is about 90 percent.



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150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York

December 8th, 1944



TO: Farm Program Directors

FROM: Donald G. Lerch

*Don Lerch*

SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

This is the fifth of our weekly series giving you information on "Feed Supplies" in the Northeast Region and throughout the country. I believe that you'll find this week's report of particular interest to poultrymen.

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

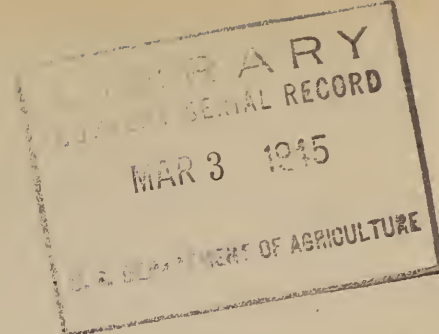
The egg-feed ratio was about fourteen percent more favorable to poultrymen in November than in October, as a result of lower corn prices and a seasonal advance of 4.6¢ per dozen in egg prices. However, the November 1944 ratio was about eight percent less favorable than for the same month last year. In the North Atlantic region in November egg prices at 52¢ per dozen were 2.6¢ per dozen higher than in October, but 4.3¢ below November of last year. The wholesale price of 100 pounds of ingredients for a representative poultry ration with no allowance for distribution and manufacturing costs was \$2.52. This was 4¢ less per hundred than the October price but 5¢ more than in November 1943. At these prices 100 dozen eggs would buy 2060 pounds of feed in November compared to 1930 pounds in October and 2280 pounds in November 1943. The butterfat-feed ratio was more favorable in the North Atlantic Region where 100 pounds of butterfat would buy 2520 pounds of feed in November compared with 2480 pounds in October and 2240 pounds in November 1943.





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150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York



December 15, 1944

TO: Farm Program Directors  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

*Don Lerch*

This is the sixth of our weekly series giving you information on "Feed Supplies" in the Northeast Region and throughout the country. This week's report covers a change in the markets for commercial by-product feed and a change in the oilmeal situation.

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

A material change has taken place in the markets for commercial by-product feed during the last six weeks. Prior to this time there was little contracting for delivery of commercial feeds beyond the first of the year. Now there is active contracting for deliveries through March and in some cases even later. There has been an additional change in the oilmeal situation. The set-aside that is designed to help take care of the needs of deficit areas, such as New England, from 30 to 15 percent. This change applies to soybean meal and pellets, peanut meal and cottonseed meal produced in plants west of the Mississippi River, except in the Delta region. During December about 80 thousand tons of oilseed meals will be taken out of the meals set-aside. That compares with 100 thousand tons that were taken from the set-aside in November. In New England the total supply of oilseed meals for the month of January, 1945, is expected to amount to about 50 thousand tons. Practically 3 thousand tons of this will come from the set-aside. The situation with other by-product feeds, such as gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and other by-products feeds remains the same as it has been in recent weeks.

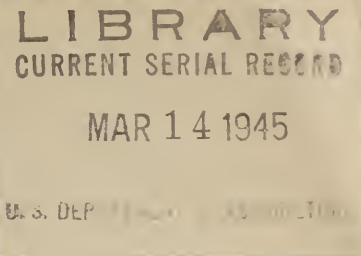




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December 22, 1944

TO: Farm Program Directors . . . .  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

Christmas Greetings and Best Wishes for a Happier 1945! . . . . This is the seventh report on "Feed Supplies". This report covers the supplies of feed-grains and hay.

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

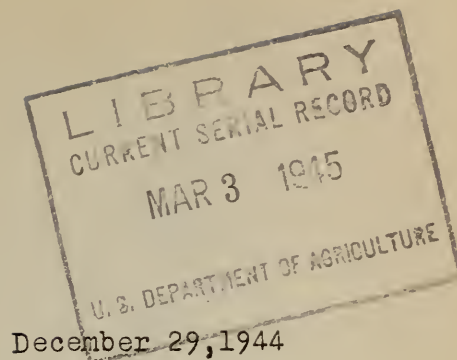
The pasture season is over in all parts of the country, and we're definitely in the heavy livestock feeding months of the year. The War Food Administration says that the prospects for supplies of feed grains indicate there will be about 600 thousand tons in excess of the quantity that was available in 1943--44. This year's supply will run around 111,750,000 tons. Looking at the quantities of different feeds available, we find that for the country as a whole, the production of mill feed in October was about 485 thousand tons. This made the July-through-October production 1,803,300 tons, which is about 94 thousand tons above production for the same period a year ago.....In the oil meals, market offerings were below trade needs.

Linseed meal is still scarce...cottonseed meal is being used to take care of local demands...and there is little peanut meal being offered outside of its area of production. Soybean meal has been most available of all the meal type feeds. Some bookings of soybean meal extend through February. There has been a large increase in distiller's dried grains...the July to November total was about 220 thousand tons as compared with a little more than 150 thousand from the same period a year ago. Now the report on supplies of hay....we have almost as much hay as last year...98 million tons this year...compared with 100 million tons in 1943. From a national standpoint.. this is a good supply considering that hay production for the ten-year average that is 1933---1942 totaled about 15 million tons. However, supplies in the New England drought areas are limited.



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New York, 7, New York



December 29, 1944

TO: Farm Directors  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

Happy New Year To You All! ..... This is the eighth report on "Feed Supplies", which considers the feed supply from three points of view.

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

This week's Feed Market Review of the War Food Administration looks at the feed markets of the country from several points of view. The first of these might be called a short time view. With winter tightening up in all sections of the country, and no home grown green feeds available, the demand for feed has increased faster than the supply. Production remains at a high level but demand is on a still higher level. Another of the views might be called the year long view. Looking back to a year ago, there has been little change in the price of feeds. The index figures express the slight advance of less than one point to 166.1.... or a little more than one-half of one percent. The third view might be called the long time view. It is a comparison of present prices with those that prevailed in the ten-year period from 1932 to 1942. Here there are large variations...the present prices of linseed meal are only 27 percent above those of the ten-year period...soybean meal prices are 60 percent above and cottonseed meal 72 percent above. Again if we take the index figures to express the whole range of feeds we find that present prices are about 50 percent above those that prevailed from 1933 to 1942.

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